

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUG. 18TH, 1888.

No. 42.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.

Lieut. Gov. Royal leaves to-morrow for the Northwest. He visited the governor-general yesterday.

Gen. Middleton is in receipt of an unofficial dispatch from officers at Fort Eslington that the Skene river troubles are over.

Twenty thousand forest trees and a number of Russian apple trees have been sent to the experimental farm at Indian Head.

Capt. Geo. H. Young, late secretary of the war claims commission, has left for the Northwest to assume the position of inspector of customs.

Mackenzie Bowell, minister of customs, leaves on the 14th for Winnipeg. He will take a trip through the Territories spending some time at Regina, Macleod and Lethbridge.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.

Periera, private secretary to the minister of interior, has gone to Regina.

Mr. Middleton leaves for Winnipeg en route to British Columbia on the 27th.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell leaves to-morrow for Winnipeg. His prospective marriage to Mr. Stevenson of Nanaimo has been broken off.

Regina rifle association is desirous of affiliating with the Dominion rifle association. Efforts are being made to induce the Northwest to send a team to the Dominion Rifle association matches here.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14.

The R. V. R. rally is said to a point opposite the church at St. Agathe, about 20 miles from Winnipeg.

It is not improbable that the United States senate for the first time in many years will indulge in a deadlock this week over the Alaska treaty. The republicans do not want to postpone further consideration until December while the Democrats persist in pushing it through now.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.

Hon. J. Macgill, postmaster general, was re-elected yesterday by acclamation.

Colchester, Nova Scotia, election yesterday resulted in the defeat of Sir Oliver Arrol, Conservative, by 260 majority in a very small vote.

The Sun and Mr. Greenway are just now having a little row about what Mr. Greenway alleges to be a plot to overthrow his government. The Free Press is standing off, but warns the Sun to be careful or it will run into a hole.

Since the publication of the terms of the agreement between the Northern Pacific and Manitoba government considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed in both political and outside circles. There is a wide difference of opinion threatening, and it seems a split among the government members. It is thought the province is to make all the concessions and the Northern Pacific to reap all the benefit. Even the Free Press does not consider the agreement just what it should be. It is thought the government will complete the R. V. R. and build the Fortage extension and operate it.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 16.

The steamer Boscowick has returned from the Skeena river. Everything is quiet. Green, the constable whose killing of an Indian whom he was sent to arrest, and was the cause of the trouble, is being tried for murder along with some Indians. The party that was at the site of the killing the second day out they were told by Indians that if they went any further they would be slaughtered. For the first time the Fort the men there were in a very weak condition, and nearly starved. The Indians are very hostile to the R. V. R. Co. officers. The Fort has been surrounded by hostile Indians and this with Green being tried for murder, seems to satisfy them.

QU'APPELLA, Aug. 15.

Ballridge, deputy minister of public works, and Mr. Smith, clerk of public works, arrived here last night and went out to the mission to-day.

The Ontario farmers' excursion passed through here Sunday, went on to Moose Jaw and returned on Monday. At almost every station settlers turned out to show them samples of grain and roots. At Indian Head they were driven over the Bell experimental farm. At Regina a free lunch was served to them. They all seemed delighted with the country and several remained over who will take up land at once.

CALGARY, Aug. 9.

Sergt. Taylor of the Mounted Police died yesterday.

B. Ferland, general merchant, died this morning at 2 o'clock.

REGINA, Aug. 17.

On Thursday at noon, Mr. Dewdney was presented with a handsome piano lamp, specially ordered from a Montreal firm by the officials of the Indian department the address was signed by Hayter Reed, F. H. Paget, Wm. Moffitt and 19 others. Mr. Dewdney made a suitable reply.

MARCHING HAT, Aug. 11.

Wheat harvesting commenced here on Monday the 6th. The crop is good.

BARNHURST, Aug. 18.

The Oddfellows lodge in town has doubled its membership since its inauguration.

Inspector Chalmers left Swift Current for this place on the 14th with mounted police transport.

Major McElbion Inspector of Indian agencies arrived by Monday's stage and went to Onion lake.

Moon & Macdowall's raft of eighty thousand feet of lumber arrived from Edmonton on Tuesday.

Wm. Connalings went up to the Minnow to Pitt and will begin work on an English church at Onion lake forthwith.

The rifle match held at Edmonton on Wednesday, the will be back again in about a month with another load of coal.

The battle fought between Battleford and Macleod commenced on the 11th. Macleod scored, 437, Battleford 426, Macleod beating by one point.

Arrangements are in progress for a match between a Battleford team and one from Edmonton, Prince Albert, Macleod and Winnipeg.

The hats of horses lost by R. C. Laurie on June 27th turned up at Medicine Hat the other day, having been delivered to the police by Indians.

## LOCAL.

Town dull and farmers busy as hay.

This trail to Calgary is improving greatly. A telegraph office is being erected at Saddle Lake.

Barley cutting will commence generally next week.

Heavy rain storm on Wednesday evening, lasting about 20 minutes.

Splendid ripening weather has set in, hot, cloudless and breezy.

Ten swamps are drying up rapidly and haying is in progress generally.

Stoney Plain Indians are receiving full rations now and are busy cutting hay.

Joe Macdonald arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with freight for Brown & Curry.

Max H. M. Baxendale and child were passengers by Thursday's outgoing stage.

J. Carlsbacher, brother of W. D. Carlsbacher of Clover Bar arrived by Monday's stage.

P. V. Gauvreau, land agent went out to Battle river on Thursday, on land office business.

W. Fielders arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with beef cattle for the Indian department.

Wm. Reid and Bouchem of Battle river arrived on Wednesday with freight for Brown & Curry.

J. A. Mitchell Indian agent at Saddle Lake arrived on Monday evening. Crops look well in that district but are backward.

The Prince Albert Times notes that there is considerable dissatisfaction over the result of the Battleford election in that locality.

This present season has been wetter at Deer Creek than Edmonton. From the 9th of June to the 13th of July rain fell every day.

The Prince Albert Times report crops in that locality as well headed on July 8th, and barley ready to cut the first week in August.

A. Monahan arrived on Friday with freight for A. Macdonald & Co., for the Indian Department being the last of July delivery.

Duck shooting has commenced, but the ducks are reported to be as backward as the crops, not sufficiently matured yet to make good game.

A rifle match between the rifle associations of Battleford and Macleod took place on Saturday resulting in the defeat of Battleford by one point.

This river is still at a good stage for steamboats. It has been at this stage this season much better than usual, probably because there was less steamboating.

The new moon which died an appearance last week gave promise of being up, but the weather has been considerably dry since its appearance.

A. Anderson arrived on Wednesday with freight for Ross Bros. and A. Macdonald & Co. Also 24 school desks and a teacher's desk for the Edmonton school.

The police hay contract at Fort Saskatchewan is let at \$7.40 a ton clear of government dues, and at Edmonton at \$6.50 clear of dues which amounts to a dollar a ton.

J. W. Hayes and five men left on Wednesday for Battleford with 60 tons of coal from the Big Island in three barges, each 36214.

The coal is being taken down on speculation.

The beaver were noticed to be dying very generally this spring in the Saddle Lake district. Death was certainly not caused by starvation as the animals were fat when found. Some unknown disease is doing the work.

The Clover Bar bachelors gave a very successful ball last night, in the Colonization Co's hall. Upwards of twenty couples were present, including a number from Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Murdoch McLeod, wife of the H. B. officer in charge of Fort Liard, Mackenzie District, and two of her children, left Thursday's stage for Calgary and St. Andrew's, Manitoba. Mrs. McLeod was travelling two months from Fort Liard in order to reach Edmonton.

As R. McRae and J. Dinner were working at the paddle wheel of the Athabasca steamer at the Landing recently, the fastenings of the wheel gear, the wheel turned and both men and tools were dumped in the river. The men got out all right but part of the tools were lost.

Oro J. Kross, government astronomer is now at Pitt establishing the 4th principal meridian astronomically and when his work there is completed will proceed to Prince Albert to establish the 3rd. The object of establishing the meridian at Edmonton was to have a point exactly fixed as nearly as possible to future surveys in the Peace river country.

An attempt is being made to get up a rifle tournament between the rifle associations of Battleford, Prince Albert, Macleod and Edmonton.

Whitford's complaint from Battleford but has not yet been accepted by Edmonton on account of a difference of opinion as to the ranges. If this can be arranged a match will take place at least between Edmonton and Battleford.

A fifty foot well at Mr. Hardisty's residence was being cleaned out this week. The well always contained a good supply of water, and several feet had to be hauled out before work could be commenced. A large boulder that was in the bottom of the well was removed when at once the water disappeared and the well has been dry ever since.

Crops at Beaver lake are considerably further advanced than at Edmonton and give promise of an excellent yield, but are being injured greatly by immense flocks of blackbirds, which frequent the shore of the lake. It is almost impossible to drive them away. Haying is well advanced. The quantity of hay available is enormous. The season has been wet at Beaver lake, but not so much so at Edmonton.

M. McCauley returned from the Landing on Saturday night, having taken Mr. Hardisty and party out. The round trip occupied five days. In crossing the straits between the fort was so deep that the horses Mr. McCauley was driving were carried off their feet and both horses and rig went down stream some distance before striking bottom.

The horses were nearly drowned but the rig was not broken nor upset.

Rev. Father Macgill arrived for Pitt, Battleford and Prince Albert on Monday morning to inspect the Indian reserves between those points with a view of reporting to the government the actual condition of the Indians and making recommendations looking to the bettering of their condition in the future.

The Rev. father is specially employed by the Ottawa government on this mission.

The deep water in the hay swamps this season will prove a cutting bar. Several parties to dig drains to take the water off. J. B. Benton has dug a ditch of 285 yards which has lowered the water 25 inches in a hay swamp of about 20 acres on his claim, three miles from town, giving him access to about 50 tons of hay. Jim. Insler on the south side has secured access to about 100 tons of hay in one swamp by similar means, and E. Lyons is draining the hay swamps in rear of town with satisfactory results.

The following appears in the Regina Leader dated Edmonton August 1. "A meeting was called for last night to endorse Mr. Dewdney for minister of the interior, and an apparently well founded rumor was afloat to the effect that he had already been appointed the meeting was adjourned until the rumor was confirmed or otherwise. After adjournment the BULLETIN supporters numbering about forty held a meeting to endorse the action of that paper in attacking Mr. Dewdney. No united action could be agreed upon. A motion to the effect that this meeting do not dictate to the government was voted on. One was carried to the effect that this meeting could not endorse Mr. Dewdney. The foregoing shows that if the prefectors of the so-called Dewdney meeting cannot control public opinion they have an agent well able to misrepresent it.

This following appears in the Regina Leader of a late date as correspondence from Fort Saskatchewan: "The mounted police have a magnificent reserve here of over 2500 acres, and the finest site, on which the barracks are about to be built. The location is regular and for some reason hard to explain the government are talking of erecting new barracks two miles south of Edmonton, a regular bank hole—marshy ground for miles adjoining it, in wet seasons such as we now have here—and will prove to be an unhealthy place for keeping a body of men. The selection is a bad one, to say the least of it, as it will benefit the Edmonton people very little indeed, as G. Baker & Co. are going to put up a store there if the barracks are erected. The government will waste a lot of money and get no earthly benefit. The selection is only adding extra cost to the maintenance of the force."

ALFRED WHITFORD was brought in from Beaver lake on Monday by the police, charged with having some months ago stolen a mare belonging to the Content Bros., who live south of Red Deer. These parties missed the mare from their hand and having been informed that she had been seen in Whitford's possession laid information against him with the police at Red Deer. He was arrested by A. McLeod, late scout for the police at Red Deer, and is being taken to the police at Edmonton.

While on his way from the Landing while visiting his brother at Bear's lake, some forty or fifty miles north of Red Deer he picked up the animal as an stray thinking it belonged to some one else.

He was acquainted. Being informed of the law against picking up strays he turned her loose and has not seen her since. The animal had been raised at Battle river and was probably on her way home when Whitford saw her.

A REWARD of \$300 is offered by the sheriff of Helena for the apprehension of George Godin, (Kos-ka-wa-wa) who broke jail in Helena on the night of July 16th, where he was lying under sentence of death. He and two white men escaped by cutting a hole 7x16 inches in the side of the iron cage in which they were confined. A private letter from Dearborn, Montana, near which place he committed the murder—says that he passed there on the night of July 25th and as the last horse in the half breed camp was misnamed next day it is supposed that he continued his journey north at a lively rate. He was afterwards seen to arrive north of Dearborn.

When mention was made of Godin two weeks ago the fact of his having shot and killed an Indian near Helena was recalled. His offence was recalled, but was let go as it was made to appear that the shooting was accidental. After arriving in Montana from Edmonton he boasted that he had killed the Indian intentionally, owing to some trifling gambling dispute.

George was to have been hanged on the 10th inst. Possibly the reward for his arrest may be increased to \$1,000.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDMONTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the directors of the above society will be held at 2 o'clock on the 18th inst. in the public school house Edmonton, at 2 p. m.

GEO. S. LONG, President.

LOST.

On Wednesday morning August 15th, a large red morocco pocket book, containing three 60 penny notes, and about \$20 in cash, was lost in the public school house Edmonton, at 2 p. m.

Any person finding the above book is requested to leave it at the Registrar's Office, when he will receive a suitable reward.

JOHN W. HAYES.

DARK PAPER

**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

**EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUG. 18, 1888.**

Mr. Calgary Herald dealing editorially with Mr. Davin asks: "Does he imagine that our people would consent to be represented in the cabinet by a man who pledged to watch over the interests of a Northwest constituency in the parliament of Canada, without such a measure as the 'Buller's' bill to pass through all of its stages without even opening his mouth? Why not, so far as the Herald and its like are concerned, when they are anxious to be represented by a man upon whose false representation—that the Northwest people had a holy horror of responsible government—that bill was founded?"

In its latest issue the Winnipeg Call has taken the trouble to pay the BULLETIN its editor the highest compliment in its power by making both the object and most venomous attack. There have been times when the BULLETIN has lost ground in public estimation on account of its misstatements and its news and advocating its ideas. The readers of the BULLETIN could not divest themselves of the notion that something was wrong when they saw the like-spirited organ in which the yellow dogs approving even indirectly of anything that appeared in it. The BULLETIN will frame the net and entangle and hang it up in the office as proof—so far as anything that appears in the Call can be considered proof—in such cases that neither the BULLETIN nor its editor suffers in any degree from the favorable regard of the Call.

The following appears in the Calgary Herald dated Edmonton August 4. "Yesterday and last night mass meetings were held at Edmonton and St. Albert at which resolutions of congratulation were carried to the BULLETIN and Hon. Edgar Dewdney on the latter's appointment as minister of the interior. Large crowds were present at both places and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The resolutions were carried unanimously. The appointment is very popular, and the meetings were an emphatic protest against the BULLETIN's attack on the honorable gentleman." Except that the meetings could not be by any stretch of imagination be called "mass" meetings, that large crowds were not present, that enthusiasm did not prevail, that the resolutions were not carried unanimously, that the appointment was and is not very popular, and that the meetings were not an emphatic protest against the BULLETIN's attack on the honorable gentleman, the report is substantially correct.

That the Regina Leader did not hit wide of the mark when it spoke of the systematic manufacture—or more properly unrepresentation—of public opinion in the Northwest in regard to the recent appointment of the new minister of interior we in this part of the Territories have now ample proof. It was thought necessary in order to justify that appointment that it should be made to appear that the people of the Territories were unanimous in their anxiety for it. From numerous papers and other sources in the Territories it was vociferously endorsed. Because the BULLETIN ventured an adverse criticism it was forthwith made the target of divers and sundry attacks at both long and short range. In fact what amounted to bull-dozing was attempted. It is needless to dwell upon the result. Suffice it to say that the BULLETIN was not bulldozed and the appointment was most unhesitatingly condemned. In the face of these facts reports have been reproduced in this issue. It is while enquiring: How much of these vociferous demands for Mr. Dewdney's appointment were the result of bulldozing such as was attempted on this paper, and how much of the enthusiasm alleged to have existed in other parts of the Territories was anything but mere gas as that existing here, and representative in no greater degree of public opinion? That Mr. Dewdney has been chosen is a fact and probably all parts of the Territories no one pretends to deny. That these friends have reason to desire his appointment and the right to express that desire every one will concede. But that does not give them the right to speak for the whole of the people nor to prevent the expression of a contrary opinion, as they attempted here—and doubtless elsewhere with greater success. Neither does it give them the right after appealing to public opinion to ultravert that opinion as has been done in the above mentioned despatches. A case may fairly be judged by the means taken to advance it. If that is the case certainly Mr. Dewdney's is anything but good. These transactions are a fair sample of what may by courtesy be called Mr. Dewdney's political career, and more than justify any criticisms that may have been made regarding the man or his methods.

## THE FERTILE BELT.

The terribly dry weather from which Eastern Ontario is now suffering will certainly cause many of the farmers of that district to seek new homes next year. No doubt their attention is already being directed to the various migration fields of the west with a view of making the selection that will be at once the most profitable and the most in accordance with their present taste. It is useless to conceal the fact that the ties of nationality alone are not sufficient to cause Western Canadians to leave Western Canada as a field for emigration. We know to our cost that in the past few years the western territories of the United States have received three fourths of the overflow of emigrants from Eastern Canada and even during the present season when the tide has turned comparatively strongly in Manitoba's favor they still receive from a third to a half even of what arrives in Manitoba. In view of the increase in emigration likely to take place next year special efforts should be made to direct an increased proportion of it to the Northwest. The country will be in a better position to attract immigrants than ever before. The absolute abolition of the railway monopoly and the consequent impetus to railroad building will put new life and enterprise in the people of the Northwest, while the crops of last year, and in every probability of this year also, will constitute an advertisement that cannot be excelled. At the same time it is not well to forget the two great objections that are continually urged by rivals to the Northwest. One is northern latitude and the other its scarcity of fuel. The settler who is satisfied with prairie thinks that a location on the plains of Dakota must be warmer than one on the similar plains of Assiniboia or Saskatchewan, one, two or three hundred miles nearer the pole; while the settler who cannot reconcile himself to facing the blizzards on the treeless plains of Dakota goes to the forests of Washington or Oregon Territories. The BULLETIN has had occasion to remark already on the cut-throat policy that has been pursued heretofore by the different sections of the Northwest, belittling each other in the hope of securing a sectional advantage, but in reality lowering the general reputation of the country by so much. Having to compete directly with the vast emigration field of the United States which lies along our southern border, which embraces the vast variety of resources, soil and climate from the wheat fields of Dakota to the hop gardens of Oregon, it is not possible to compete successfully with only one attraction against so many. The Canadian Northwest is a region of vast area and physical features sufficiently varied to satisfy any person who desires to engage in any ordinary branch of agriculture. But instead of proper stress being laid on this variety of features which should be our stronghold, the spirit of sectionalism and speculative interests have kept that fact in the background and the Canadian Northwest stands advertised before the world to-day as a vast treeless plain with an inadequate water supply but capable of producing a large quantity of wheat in a good year; certainly not a particularly attractive advertisement with wheat standing for years at unprofitable prices. The true fertile belt on the strength of whose extent, fertility and adaptability for settlement the whole region was purchased by Canada from the H. B. Co., has been almost lost sight of. Had its advantages for settlers been understood and it been supplied in even a moderate degree with railroad facilities thousands of Canadians who have found homes in the United States would now be settled prosperously in the Northwest and be helping to build up their own country. The fertile belt skirts the northern edge of the great North American Plains from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. It does not lie due east and west but forms part of a circle. It is the country which intervenes between the true prairie of the south and the true forest of the north and is some 800 miles long by from 50 to 150 broad. It is of mixed prairie and timber, not suitable on the settler the labor of clearing the land for crop and yet furnishing him with abundance of wood for all purposes of building, fencing and firing. Unlike the prairie regions it has a sufficient rainfall, and yet is not swampy like the forest regions in the

north. There is always abundance of water to be secured either on the surface or by digging a short distance, the land is uniformly rich, mellow and easily worked. Being at a lower elevation than the treeless country to the south and sheltered to the north by the true forest, it does not suffer from cyclones or blizzards as the plains do, and therefore although more northerly has a more desirable climate. For grain raising it offers equal opportunities with the best part of the plains and for stock raising is incomparably ahead of them, an account of the abundant pasture and hay, water and shelter. The Saskatchewan river flows the whole length of the fertile belt, and its tributary the Battle river has on both sides of it for the greater part of its length a most magnificent country for farming. The greater part of Northern Alberta is occupied by the western portion of the fertile belt. And as the western part of the Territories enjoys a climate somewhat milder than the eastern it is probably the most desirable portion of the whole belt. A note to Prof. Tyrrell's map showing the wooded, partly wooded and clear prairie sections of the country speaks as follows: "The true forest grades imperceptibly into the less thickly wooded or partly wooded country. It stretches furthest towards the northeast on the tops of the hills and ridges, while between them many of the valleys are almost entirely open and grassy for long distances into the otherwise thickly wooded regions. This partly wooded area, the western portion of the 'fertile belt,' consists essentially of poplar woods in groves of greater or less extent, more or less widely separated by areas of fertile grassy prairie. On the upland the wood consists almost entirely of small aspen and willow, while the bottoms of the valleys are generally overgrown with the balsam poplar. In these valleys, too, white spruce is almost always found growing on the steeper hillsides and in the more sheltered recesses, the northern exposures being almost invariably more thickly wooded than the southern. Besides the above named trees, canoe birch is growing on the sides of most of the valleys, and ash leaved maple grows to a fair size but very bushy tree in the valley of Battle river as far west as 'The Maple' in township 43, range 18, and some stunted trees are also growing on the north side of Sounding lake and in the valley of Ribstone creek. None were seen north of Battle river. This district is everywhere plentifully supplied with good water, either collected in beautifully clear still or running ponds, or running in bright cool brooks towards the Saskatchewan or Battle rivers, which flow in wide wide valleys and carry onward the superfluous water of this extensive area. The land is generally a sandy clay, having sufficient sand to make it warm and easy to work but rarely so much so as to make it very light and poor. Everywhere the surface is mixed with a large quantity of decayed vegetable matter, turning the soil to a rich loam, which could be profitably tilted for many years without artificial manures." It can scarcely be believed that while people have been leaving Canada in thousands wishing to find such a country as above—and accurately—described no means has been taken to point them towards it. It is time that policy was changed, and while residents and speculators interested in the prairie railroad towns are entitled to all latitude in pointing out the advantages of their several locations, they would do well to remember that as there are many men so there are many minds, and if the attractions of their locality do not attract the settler's fancy the next best thing is not to make him believe that that particular spot is an oasis in a vast desert, but to direct him to some other part of the country where he may be suited, and his assistance in building up the country thereby secured.

**NORRIS & CAREY,**

**JOBBERS**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**

**A. MACDONALD & CO.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

**Fret arrivals of Spring Goods, consisting of**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**SIDE, SPICED ROLL and**

**BREAKFAST BACON,**

**CANNED GOODS and**

**GENERAL GROCERIES, Etc.**

**To Arrive Next Week.**

**a full line of Clothing,**

**HATS and CAPS, &C., &C.**

**Prices lower than ever.**

**Call and examine.**

**A. MACDONALD & CO.**

**ARRIVED TO-DAY**

**EVAPORATED APHICOTS,**

**LARD, BACON, HAMS, \***

**FLOUR, BUTTER, OAT MEAL,**

**CORN MEAL, MACKEREL,**

**LABRADOR HERRINGS,**

**MATCHES.**

**Syrup in Kegs, Pails and Barrels.**

**Also a large stock of Summer Hats, &c. &c.**

**BROWN & CURRY.**



## GENERAL.

A return presented to the Winnipeg board of trade as to the disposal of last year's wheat crop in Manitoba, is as follows: Wheat exported to Eastern Canada and Europe 8,500,000 bushels; converted into flour in Manitoba 2,600,000 bushels; used as seed 1,100,000 bushels; in hands of millers and shippers 1,200,000 bushels; still in hands of farmers 600,000. Total 14,000,000.

The agreement between the Manitoba government and the Northern Pacific railway provides that the government shall complete the R. R. V. R. to Winnipeg and a branch to Portage la Prairie, the N. P. R. R. then to take it at a certain figure, and run it under certain rates. The N. P. to build a branch from Morris to Brandon receiving a certain bonus therefore.

The Northwest Farmer has the following clipping from a United States paper, which bears somewhat on the proposed manufacture of intoxicants in the Northwest: "A bushel of corn distilled will make four gallons of whiskey. The government tax on four gallons of whiskey is \$3.60. The whiskey, made ripe and old by the Jay-eye-see process sells for \$4 a gallon, making \$16 for the four gallons. Of this \$16 the farmer gets 25 cents, the government \$3.60, the railroad \$2, the manufacturer \$4 and the vendor \$6.15.

From statistics published in the Winnipeg papers it appears that in 1887 Manitoba produced more wheat than seventeen states of the American union together, including the five larger New England states, in 1886. It produced more wheat in 1887 than any one of 30 of the states of the union in 1886, New York, Washington Territory, Oregon, Kentucky and Texas being of the number. The average yield of spring wheat in Ontario was 11.6 bushels per acre, Wisconsin 10.6, Minnesota 11.6, Iowa 10.0, Nebraska 10.1, Dakota 14.3 and in Manitoba 32.6.

The Free Press of August 3rd contains despatches from many points in Manitoba and the Northwest as to the state of the crops. With the exception of Regina the crops are about two weeks later than the same time last year. At Regina barley cutting had already commenced. At Portage la Prairie harvesting would commence about the 20th, at Brandon about the 15th. Along the Manitoba Northwestern the reports gave from the 20th to 31st of August as the date of commencement of harvest. There is promise of a larger yield than last year but doubts as to ripening without frost are generally expressed, as the weather appears to be showery.

Latest accounts from Hazelton say that the report of Clifford the H. B. agent and a constable being killed are false. Two Indians have been killed however by other Indians. The Indians demand \$1,000 for the life of the Indian shot by the constable and do not ask a white man's life in addition. Mr. Clifford in a letter to the H. B. assistant commissioner asks the privilege of stockading the H. B. post at Hazelton as the Indians threaten to burn it down in case anything should happen to them. They have become very bold of late and are pillaging from freight on the way to Babine lake. All offences remain unpunished and consequently the Indians increase in audacity.

Illustrated London News: A proposition was recently made that the British government establish a colonization board and guarantee interest at 3 per cent per annum for a term of thirty years on any amount the public might subscribe towards a colonization landrent charge stock. The greatest amount which the government would be called upon to advance by way of interest would be £15,000 and this amount would be repaid to the treasury out of the proceeds received from settlers in five years. It was considered that the land, when settled upon and after the capital which they proposed had been expended upon it, would in itself be ample security for both principal and interest. Lord Salisbury objected to the scheme. Almost all the time the government could afford was claimed for objects more imperative.

Regina Journal: "The record of the Northwest election returns was scarcely dry upon the paper when the new lieutenant governor reversed the almost unanimous declaration of the electorate—opposing any change in the present law without a vote of the people, and made a radical change by granting permits, or licenses, to sell intoxicating beer. Whom has it pleased? Not those who believe in a government of the people by the people; it is the act of a Nizam. Not those who favor a license system; it does not go far enough. Not those who favor prohibition; it goes too far. Not the members of the legislature; it throws a responsibility upon them they never bargained for, and makes them the local license examiners and issuers. Not the municipalities; they claim the license fee. Not those who have money invested in hop beer breweries in the Northwest; it destroys their business. Mr. Royal has doubtless pleased himself—and those who manufacture his four per cent. beer in Manitoba. That is all."

## FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N. W. T.

F. FRASER TIMS.

Wholesale and retail dealer in

FLOUR AND BACON.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

WAGONS AND CARTS,

HARNESS,

LUMBER.

WANTED.—Furs of all kinds; for which I will pay the current market price.

The residents of all points, north, east and south of Fort Saskatchewan, will find it a good point to trade at.

## NEW GOODS.

ALBERTA

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

EDMONTON,

Are now offering full lines in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A large shipment now arriving and more on the road.

Inspection invited and full value for money guaranteed. Call and see; no trouble to show goods.

Special orders taken for Suits, Costumes, Mantles, and any Lady's or Gentleman's wear; to be supplied from our establishment in Winnipeg in the shortest possible time.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

## FOR SALE.

S. E. 1/4 Sec. 27, Tp. 53, Range 24 west of the fourth meridian. Situated one mile north of Belmont School House; patented. Lots 4 and 5, Block 5, Fraser Avenue, Edmonton. And one four years old brown Mare, and Colt. All the above properties are first-class in every respect. Apply to J. KNOWLES, Fraser Avenue. Edmonton, July 11th, 1888.

## GRAY & FIELDS,

(Successors to Gray & Knowles)

Representing,

MASSEY MFG CO., TORONTO,

MOWERS, RAKES, BINDERS, ETC.

VAN ALLEN & AGUR, WINNIPEG,

CHATHAM WAGONS, BUCKBOARDS,

PLOWS, HARROWS, SREDDERS,

FANNING MILLS, PUMPS, ETC.

Leave your orders in time for Binding Twine and Binders.

Temporary Office—At Lafferty & Smith's Bank.

## JUST ARRIVED!

A Large Assortment of Gents' Furnishings, comprising Summer Underclothing, Dress and Regatta Shirts, Silk Scarfs and Ties, Gloves, Cloth Caps, Straw Hats, Overalls, &c., &c.

And a further supply of

LADIES' MILLINERY.

—ALSO—

FANCY GOODS, FURNITURE AND CROCKERY.

A fresh supply of English Goods to arrive in a few days.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

Terms Strictly Cash.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

Direct Importer of English Goods.

## NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FELT AND STRAW HATS

And the grandest display of

—MILLINERY—

that was ever brought in to Edmonton.

More goods on the way.

Take a look and see the stock.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

## BLUESTONE.

TIMOTHY SEED,

TURNIP SEED,

ONION SEED,

GARDEN SEED,

—FULL STOCK AT—

PHIL DALY & CO.'S DRUG STORE.

## BANKING.

LAFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

EDMONTON, REGINA, MOONOMIN AND CALGARY.

P. G. GRAY, Manager.

P. DALY,

BANKER,

Drafts issued and collections made.

Office, P. Daly & Co's Drug Store, Edmonton.

## MILLINERY.

A few of those stylish

WHITE AND BLACK STRAWS

left yet.

Black and white silk lace 40 inches wide at JAMES MARTIN'S.

## REMOVED! REMOVED!

E. RAYMER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand to one opposite the BULLETIN office. Their reasons for moving are increase of business and more space to do it in.

NOTE.—Our Jewelry and Stationery lines are complete. Having just received a lot of watch and jewelry material we will be able to repair watches and jewelry with neatness and dispatch.

E. RAYMER & CO.,

Jewelers and Stationers.

J. WALTER, Carriage Maker and Boat Builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing, south side.

Just arrived a large stock of Hickory and Oak plank and boards, all sizes. Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues, Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes, Fellos and Wheels, Whiffle Trees and Neck Yokes, Seat Springs, etc.

Four new boats, medium size, now on hand.

## REMOVED TO EDMONTON.

W. WILSON, DENTIST,

Late of Calgary, has decided to remove to Edmonton, and will be ready to meet professional calls at his office—building lately occupied by A. Taylor—not later than September 1st.

REFERENCES.—Work done in Calgary and Edmonton during the past five years.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

## BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Photographs, Groups, Views, etc. Also Gem Tintypes delivered finished in first-class style in thirty minutes. A large stock of first-class material just arrived. Now is your time to leave your orders for a real good Card, Cabinet, Group or Tintype. Good workmanship guaranteed at moderate prices.

## THRESHING MACHINES.

THE NEW MODEL,

33 and 36 inch Cylinder. Will thresh more grain of any kind, and cleaner, with less waste, than any Machine in the market. The New Model is the best Machine to be had for Flax.

HALL THRESHING MACHINES,

22 and 36 inch Cylinder. Though this Machine has been before the farmers of Canada and the United States for fifty years, it is still the Favorite Machine where Horse Power is the motive power to drive it.

OHAWA 12 HORSE PORTABLE ENGINES,

with Spark Arresters, Dalgell Steel and Wilson's Steel Tubes in the Boilers, the best Steel and the best Tubes in the world, ensuring absolute safety to all who look after their Engines.

PITTS' 10 HORSE DOWN POWER.

WOODBURY 12 HORSE MOUNTED POWER.

PLANET 10 HORSE DOWN POWER,

all of Iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

CALIFORNIA 12 HORSE DOWN POWER,

all of Iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

In quality of material, good workmanship and finish, these Machines cannot be excelled. Repairs and parts of Machines at all times on hand.

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, OHAWA.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.



